

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1897.

DAILY, per Year BUNDAY, per Year.
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month Postage to foreign countries added.

Parts-Klosque No. 13, near Grand Hotel, and Kiesque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for seigh to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

A Masterpiece from Judge McKenna,

The Attorney-General's formal opinion concerning section 22 of the Dingley act must not be regarded as a fair specimen of his powers of thought and statement. That would be unjust to Judge McKENNA. who may be able to reason clearly and to write lucidly when circumstances seem to him to require systematic ratiocination and intelligible expression. Nobody should hastily rate the new Attorney-General as a muddlehead, merely on the strength of his first important opinion.

Read this opinion through forwards, and then read it through backwards; read it again, skipping alternate paragraphs, and finally zigzag back from finish to beginning, and you will get each time the same idea, namely, that the Attorney-General found the job and the responsibility too big for him and preferred to enwrap himself in a mantle of obscurity.

It is, in fact, a masterpiece in its way, if you take it as an ingeniously conceived and laboriously executed plea for the postponement of a difficult question of interpretation and a far-reaching question of national policy until Congress meets or the courts have a case. It settles nothing, except that nothing will be done just now by the Hon. LYMAN J. GAGE in the way of an enforcement sure to offend powerful interests.

Some statesmen rather like to take bulls by the horns. Judge McKenna is not one of them. But he is a past expert in the art of covering up his mind.

The question thus ably postponed will press itself urgently upon the attention of Congress at the next session. Senator ELRINS, for one, is not likely to sit still and let it be forgotten.

Let Us Have the Whole Truth About Justice Parker.

Justice ALTON B. PARKER clears up onehalf of the mystery as to his attitude last November by an explicit statement addressed by him on Monday last to the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee:

"It was entirely right for you to bring to my atsention the question which the amore friends of Mr. Baran are pressing upon you. I can say to you frankly and sincerely that you can assure them that I voted for the last National nominees of the Democratic party, as I have voted for all the regular Democratic ominees since I had a vote."

The other half of the mystery awaits an equally straightforward explanation from Justice PARKER: Was he with the sincere friends of Mr. BRYAN in approval of the Bryan platform when he voted for the Bryan electors !

If he was not, he was a Thacherite, that is to say, a citizen pretending to be honest yet lending a hand to dishonesty, voting against his own conscience, smothering his convictions, assisting to turn over the control of the Government of the United States to repudiators and socialists whose principles he privately detested.

No man capable of Thacherism at such a crisis as that of last year is fit to be Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York State.

On the other hand, if Justice ALTON B. platform and the Buffalo platform, if he voted with his conscience when he voted respectable than any Thacherite can ever be, but at the same time he is absolutely disqualified from holding the office to which he aspires.

No sincere believer in the doctrines which Mr. BRYAN represents is fit to be elected as Chief Justice of the court of last resort in the Empire State. The people might as well put a GAYNOR there as a PARKER, if Justice PARKER's vote for BRYAN and the Bryan platform was an honest vote.

This is a self-evident proposition, and it requires no discussion.

The alternative is an unpleasant one, but It cannot be escaped. Let us have the whole truth about Justice ALTON B. PARKER'S relations to Bryanism.

The Auxiliary Fleet.

The estimates of the Bureau of Ordnance show that for arming the twenty-eight vessels in the merchant marine which have been picked out as suitable for auxiliary cruisers there will be required forty-six 6-inch rifles, twenty-seven 5-inch, and 104 1-pounders, and 112 machine guns. Even the highest calibres of these are rapid fire guns, and the aggregate would be a large addition to our gun power afloat.

Of the 6-inch guns the Paris and the New York would take twelve each, besides half a dozen 6-pounders and as many machine guns: the St. Louis and St. Paul would take eight each, with four 6-pounders and four machine guns; the Sydney, of the Pacific Mail line, the remaining six 6-inch, with ten 6-pounders and two machine guns. The 5-inch guns would go to vessels smaller than those of the Paris class, and the 4-inch to ships smaller yet.

To show the character of these auxillaries, in point of armament, we may note that our typical commerce destroyers, the Columbia and the Minneapolis, carry each one 8-inch, two 6-inch, and eight 4-inch guns in the main battery, with a dozen 6-pounders, four 1-pounders, and four machine guns. The Newark, the Philadel phia, and the San Francisco carry twelve 6-inch guns in the main battery. The Raleigh and the Cincinnati carry each one 6-inch and ten 5-inch guns. The Detroit and the Marbichead carry each nine 5-inch guns. The Bennington class of gunboats carry half a dozen 6-inch guns, the Castine and Machias eight 4-inch, the Helena class also eight 4-inch, the six of the Annapolis ciasa six 4-inch guns.

It will therefore be seen that, even in the matter of armament, the auxiliary cruisers are an important part of our cruising resources, while the high speed of some of it is without defences. In fact, Cuba has thom is well known. The last Congress showed a thorough appreciation of their value by very liberal appropriations, and, as a consequence, many sets of guns and | the Florida Strait. mounts will be ready for them by the be-

ginning of next year. The present Congress should continue this policy, for much remains to be done.

The Common and the Uncommon People.

Bishop POTTER is reported by the New Vork Times as remarking at Boston, last Monday, that he "hopes that SETH Low will win in the Mayoralty contest." The reason on which the Bishop bases his hope was thus expressed by him: "There is a great move down there in certain social lines, and I have great hopes of the common people," Bishop POTTER would have to give up all hope of this popular government of ours,

of Christianity itself, if he did not have "great hopes of the common people." It was "the common people" who "heard Him gladly." It is upon "the common people" that our system of government rests, for the uncommon people are the few, mostly gathered together in the Citizens' Union at present, and the common people are the many.

As the "certain social lines" of which the Bishop speaks include nine-tenths of the people of New York, SETH Low would be elected with a rush unexampled in the history of American politics if they all voted for him. The "plain people" are so many that ABRAHAM LINCOLN concluded that God must love them, else He would not create them so fast.

"The common people," Bishop, are partisans. They are partisans because there is so much human nature in them. Only the uncommon people are Mugwumps, the people with artificial sentiments. The great mass of men are partisans through and through, partisans in love and hate, in religion, and in politics. The Hessians of politics who wait outside of parties to get the best bid for their cold-blooded and calculating support are as few as they are unpopular. Human nature abhors a vacuum in the region of the heart,

That is a truth demonstrated every day and, of all men, the Christian clergy should proceed upon it as an incontrovertible and eternal fact. Because of it Bishop Por-TER'S "hopes that SETH Low will win in the Mayoralty contest" will be disappointed bitterly by the returns on election night. If Low runs, the "certain social lines," within which his scattering vote will be included, will stop short of "the common people" of genuine and warm and vital and unartificial human nature. They will take in all the prigs, however, and for that reason the candidacy of SETH Low might serve a useful purpose. It would enable the "common people" to count the uncommon people,

The Strategic Waters South of Us.

The parallel which Capt, MAHAN draws, in Harper's Magazine, between the Mediterranean and the Caribbean Sea, as strategic areas, needs only to be stated to show its force. That both are land-girt seas, that each is interposed between two great continents, that each is bordered by an isthmus of transcendent importance in the world's plans of interoceanic commerce, are features obvious at a glance. There are other points of resemblance, too, and of course certain points of contrast; but the matter of importance for our country is that, while the highest strategic value of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea is perhaps yet to be practically developed, we ought to dominate those waters.

The Gulf and the Caribbean Sea are clearly separated by the projection of two peninsulas, Florida from the north and Yucatan from the south, while between them Cuba stretches across two hundred miles of the distance. The central point of commercial importance for the Gulf is the mouth of the Mississippi and for the Caribbean the Isthmus. The former is already ours, and we are bound by treaty to assure safe transit over the latter within a certain area, and are now planning to cut a canal

through Nicaragua which we shall control. The additional points which Capt, MA-HAN mentions as of leading strategic conour shores; Havana, Cienfuegos, and Santi- dissenting voice. Those Conservatives who ago de Cuba in Cuba; Kingston in Jamaica; for BRYAN, he is presumably far more | Samana Bay, St. Thomas, Martinique, and | approved the act as the first step to-Santa Lucia, as we follow the chain of the Antilles eastward; then, on the southern shore of the Caribbean, the island of Curaçoa, Cartagena, Colon, and the Chiriqui Lagoon; finally, off Yucatan, the island of Mujeres.

Pensacola's value is in being an ultimate naval base, which Key West could not be, because it is a small Island without resources, although its advanced position makes it effective for the daily needs of a fleet, such as ammunition and coal. Pensacola and the mouth of the Mississippi also provide two bases for our Gulf coast line, a distinct advantage, the only bad feature being that they are too near, and so would allow a strong enemy to watch both without great dispersal of his fleet.

Santa Lucia and Martinique are the chies eastward positions of Great Britain and France respectively, although adjacent islands might aid, as, for example, Antigua, which might play a part toward Santa Lucia like that of Pensacola to New Orleans. But Cuba, 600 miles long and half as large again as Ireland, not only 4-inch, besides fifty-four 6-pounders, eight is unique in size among the islands of the Caribbean and the Gulf, but has the advantage in shape of allowing supplies for the ships to be carried safely from point to point by land, whereas an enemy's fleet might have long distances to travel between the same points. Jamaica has but one-tenth the size of Cuba, but is enough for a power of enormous maritime strength, like Great Britain. If Spain were at war with the latter country, the strategic value of Cuba, as Capt, MAHAN explains, might be extremely great. On the other hand, he shows that Jamaica Is of special superiority in relation to the Isthmus, and Kingston is an excellent harbor and station.

The advantages of the Chirlqui Lagoor were thoroughly made known when our Government, some years ago, considered the project of acquiring it. Midway between Greytown and Colon, it is well situated both as to the Panama and the Nicaragua canal routes; but everything would have to be created there, in taking it for a naval base. Colon's importance is of course obvious, while Cartagena, 300 miles east ward, with its good harbor, is of strategic value,

Curaçoa has a fine harbor, which might be made impregnable; but so long as it benated from consequence in war. Mujeres Island is on the Yucatan Passage, the one road from all the Gulf ports to the Caribbean and the Isthmus. But neutrality may be expected of it as of Curaços, because it belongs to Mexico; and in any case its anchorage is barely tolerable and no rival in Mujeres for the control of the Yucatan Passage, as it has none in natural

Samena Bay and St. Thomas, for the ac-

very high potential strategic consequence, the former being on the Mona Passage and the latter on the Anegada Passage, as Kingston and Santiago de Cuba are on the Windward Passage; and certainly a superior navy, resting on the two latter points, could greatly harass the path to the Isthmus. Our lack of useful harbors on so great a portion of the long Florida penin-

sula is a disadvantage. On the whole, the most striking "single position" in the Carlbbean Sea Capt, MAHAN considers to be Jamaica. But when the size, position, and products of Cuba are regarded, this really becomes prependerant, because it brings both "quantity and quality." Capt. MAHAN lingers upon the comparison between these two islands, mainly to make it still clearer that Cuba possesses the greater advantages, and indeed has "no military rival among the islands of the world, except Ireland." He does not add that Cuba ought never to be held by a naval power hostile to the United States, but that conclusion may suggest itself.

The Equinoxes and the Jubilee Envoy.

The Tribune of Sunday contained a leading article full of tenderness and poetry on "The Season of Equalities." Its style, its pastoral imagery, and its hopeful moral tone reveal its author. It is signed, so to speak, with the unwritten name of the Hon. WHITELAW REID. It shows him standing at the front door of Ophir Farm, gazing alternately at the almanac and at the landscape, and distributing an indulgent, though saddened, smile between the two. Not often is the public permitted to hear the reflections of a retired diplomatist upon what Mr. Reid felicitously calls "equinoc tial circumstances":

whose fancy is not fettered by the darkness each detail of the season is of profoundest interest. All na-ture seems in equilibrium. Night and day are comnensurable. Heat and cold are at a golden mean. Fresh flowers are abloom and fruits are ripening to gether. The year halts upon the great divide between the vital profusion of midsummer and the mortal dearth of midwinter. It is a time for temper and for judgment to be poised, and life and all its functions and activities to be in perfect balance."

When all nature is in equilibrium, why should a statesman be thrown off his balance by the thought that he never has been and never can be elected to office? When night and day are commensurable, such a statesman, his fancy not fettered by the darkness, may halt for a space, inspect the fresh flowers abloom and ripening fruits, and dream of another appointive job, something nice in the plush breeches line.

It is true that the almanac in the hand of the envoy in equilibrium trembles a little as he admits that "in domestic politics there is an exceptionally ebullient manifestation of unreasonableness." Even in equinoctial circumstances unreasonableness exists; but, surely, it must be only temporary. Surely, even the mole eyes of faction cannot long be blind to patient merit standing in equilibrium at the door of Ophir Farm. As the door begins to close, a strain of

triumphant, hopeful harmony is heard : "Every new discovery of ancient truth-for there are no new truths-every invention, every triumph of mind over matter, is proof of the general dominance of virtue. There is small reason, therefore, for complaint if for a space the evil elements seem to have their innings. It is only a phase of the equal-izing rule that b are brief away in the equinoctial border season, and all the more emphasizes the universal balance of the times."

Evil elements have their innings, but the Better Element wins the game. The equinoxes teach us to believe in the general dominance of virtue; and when virtue is generally dominant, who will dare to get another appointive office, something nice in the plush breeches linef

England's Trade with Germany and Belgium.

The denunciation of the British commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium, which was brought about by Sir WILFRID are more or less avowed protectionists ward the creation of a commercial union between Great Britain and her colonies, which would be protection in a new guise. The Liberals were equally pleased, inasmuch as they regard commercial treaties of any kind as alien to the spirit of free trade. Now, however, that the tremendous proportions of the trade affected have begun to be considered, not a few thoughtful Englishmen seem disposed to view the new policy with misgiving as being, at best, a leap in the dark. One of these is the well-known statistician, Mr. M. G. MULHALL, who has compiled some striking data relating to the subject for the Contemporary Review.

The total trade between Canada and the rest of the British Empire falls short, it seems, of \$100,000,000. On the other hand, the commercial dealings between the British Empire on the one and Germany and Belgium on the other, have an annual value of \$595,000,000. No one can examine the figures showing the trade relations between Germany and the British Empire in the last ten years without recognizing that Germany is a powerful factor in the development of British commerce. The value of British trade with Germany in 1885 was about \$270,000,000; in 1895 It had risen to \$410,000,000. In other words, British dealings with Germany had increased in a single decade 52 per cent., while the whole trade of the British Empire had risen only 14 per cent. It is also to be noted that Germany buys from British subjects 50 per cent. more than they buy from her; consequently, if there were any ground for jealousy, on the old theory of the balance of trade, it would be on the German side. Only by the United States is Germany surpassed in the amount of traffic with the British Empire.

We pass to Belgium, which, as Mr. Mul. HALL points out, is one of the most pros perous commercial nations in Europe, her foreign commerce being equal to \$100 per inhabitant, against \$35 in Germany, and \$90 in the United Kingdom. These figures are the more surprising for the reason that Belgium has scarcely any mercantile navy of her own, about 70 per cent. of her commerce being carried on by means of British shipping. She is said to pay British shipowners about \$7,500,000 a year to do longs to Holland it is likely to be elimi- the larger portion of her carrying trade. No less than 30 per cent, of her total commerce is with the British Empire. The aggregate value of Belgian trade with British subjects in 1875 was \$143,500,-000; in 1895 it had risen to \$184,-500,000. There had been, in other words, a gain of 28 per cent. in twenty years. The relative magnitude of the direct trade between Belgium and the United Kingdom is brought out by comparing the strength and resources for the control of dealings with Great Britain of various countries per head of their population. These amount for Belgium to \$380; for

taken steps, would possess, in other hands, | \$140; for Germany, to \$88. Curiously enough, although Belgium is regarded as one of England's greatest rivals in hardware manufactures, Englishmen export to her twice as much of this class of goods as she sends them.

Mr. MULHALL's conclusion is that any

stipulations in the new treaties to be sub-

stituted for those recently denounced which shall have the effect of checking the existing currents of trade between Germany and Belgium on the one hand and the British Empire on the other would strike at the vital interests of the British people. Their trade with Germany is greater at the present time than with any other country of Europe, and forms 22 per cent. of British dealings with the European Continent. As regards Belgium, most of her carrying trade is done, as we have seen, by British subjects, who possess, moreover, so large a proportion of her commerce that she is, in a mercantile sense, almost a colony of their own. Finally, the aggregate amount of trade between the British Empire on the one hand and Germany and Belgium on the other rose from \$436,000,000 in 1885 to \$595,000,000 in 1895, an increase of 37 per cent., whereas the trade of the world rose only 16 per cent. in the interval. No wonder that Lord RIPON, the predecessor of Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN in the office of Secretary for the Colonies, refused to denounce the German and Belgium treaties, on the ground that it was too serious a step to be taken merely for the purpose of promoting the trade of the mother country with her colonies.

Mr. Low.

The complications in which Mr. Low's mistaken candidacy has already involved him are far from trifling, but they will become more numerous, more galling, and infinitely more damaging every day that he fails to see that the weightlest of the various obligations to which he has unfortunately bound himself calls upon him to withdraw himself from his canvass for Mayor.

Mr. Low's influence upon the great anti-Tammany body, the Republican or ganization, has been to disunify solely. It has been made plain that he possesses no unifying force whatever. His relation to the Republican party, arising from his attitude past and present, has been too slight to command the respect or allegiance of that organization, but strong enough to serve as a pretext for a bitter Republican faction to renew its cut-throat warfare with him at the front. Factionalism within the Republican lines has given to Mr. Low substantially the whole of his sem blance of political strength.

Instead of arousing and solidifying the anti-Tammany forces, the effect of Mr. Low's ambition has been to split and weaken them. More than that, it has at the same time tended to discredit the party which stands between the Government and Bryanism, both by direct assault and by showing Bryanism the friendliness of neutrality.

Mr. Low's clear vision of the situation should not be blurred by the pleasurable thought that a man who can create the disturbance that he has created is necessarily a personage for consideration. The most pitiful beggar can make himself the cynosure of all humanity, and perhaps change the destiny of nations by raising his hand successfully against the King. Destruction is easy to all.

A becoming degree of modesty, a cred-Itable amount of common sense, and an unalloyed desire to be of what public service a man's circumstances allow, will tell Mr. Low to retire and to cease doubt that the Hon, Whitelaw Reid will to obscure by his own person the light of the principles on which the safety of the entire country to-day depends. "If you cannot do good," once said a humble laborer we have known, to a certain distinguished and half-mad-lened inebriate, "at least don't do harm."

Tammany's Impossible Job.

Tammany is sweating over the terrible job of constructing a platform which will please both sides," bring joy unbounded to both goldbugs and Bryanites.

What is Tammany Hall ! Is it a Demo cratic organization! Is there any body of political doctrine distinguishing the Democratic party? and, if such doctrine exists, how can Tammany be Democratic when it caters in its platform to those who reject and spurn it ?

Tammany groans and sweats over its job of building a platform, because it is trying to perform the impossible feat of satisfying with it two distinct and radically opposing partles-the Democratic party and those who have secoded from the Democratic party and are in enmity to it. Tammany is preparing to abandon its

title to the name of Democrat. How can it be Democratic If it pleases the enemies of the Democratic party with its platform?

The San Francisco at Tangier.

Perhaps Admiral Selfripge was premaure in his former news that the authori ties of Morocco would accede promptly to our demands, in consequence of the visit of the San Francisco and the Raleigh to Tangier. At all events, we now hear that the flagship has been forced to go to that port again to investigate the reported maltreatment at Mogador of persons under our protection, and also to look after the promised settlement of the previous claims which we had against Morocco.

In dealing with the Barbary powers our Government of old had to be on the watch to see that promises of good conduct and of reparation for past offences were carried out; and it is clear that there is no change in that respect in these modern days. It would not be strange to find our demands put in more emphatic form, and the incident as reported offers still another proof that our European squadron should be kept up at least to its present strength.

We will say for Mr. HUGH J. GRANT, an honest money Democrat who has been mentioned as the candidate of a Bryanite organization, that t was beneath him to be guilty of the contemptble conduct attributed to Judge Alton B. PARKER, of letting the public understand that he held to the New York Democracy's declaration in June of 1896, that "the gold standard was essential to the preservation of our national credit, the redemption of our public pledges, and he keeping inviolate of our country's honor,' and then voting for BRYAN in November.

Whether SETH Low remains in the canass or withdraws from it is a matter of consejuence to his own reputation only. The canvass as withdrawn from him and will take its course without regard to him. His mortification nust go on increasing until it becomes unbearable, and in sheer humanity the Citizens' Union will have to let him drop out formally from a ampaign in which already he is nominal candi

date merely. Mr. Low's statement declaring that he will not withdraw unless the Citizens' Union asks him so to do is absurd. He again makes

quisition of which our country has at times | the United States, to \$152; for France, to | such individuals as JAMES B. REYNOLDS, JOHN C. CLARK, and JOHN B. PINE the arbiters of his part in the fight against Bryanism. Like the maiden that tells her fortune by putting chestnuts in the embers and watching which way they will jump, so the President of Colum University leaves his destiny in public life to the decision of a council of the University Settlement. And Columbia looks solemnly on

THE TAMMANY CAMPAIGN.

Views of a Veteran in Politics as to Bryantan in the Canyass.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Richard Croker has now been in this country for several weeks. When he landed at New York all Tam many eyes turned to him as "a unifying force. He was going to see Tammany united and harmonious, even if he had to stay in this country up to the very day of the election.

What has happened I Why do we hear no

more of Richard Croker ! The last rumor coming from his neighborhood was that he found that he could not sleep in America, though ne insomnia troubles him in England. Is not his sleeplessness due to the failure of his attempts o narcotize the Bryanism of Tammany Hall? Failed they have, undoubtedly. The leaders

of Tammany hate to nominate a straight-out Bryan man for Mayor because they want some of the gold of the goldbugs; but nominate such

of the gold of the goldbugs; but nominate such a man they must—or "bust." Already they have had to knuckle under to Bryanism, but they will have to go still further.

Croker is no longer in it. He is far, far away, The harmonizing is going on, it is true, but it is harmonizing in the interest of the pacification of the Hryanites by giving them what they want. They have the whip hand.

Either Tammany will surrender absolutely to Bryanism or there will be a Bryanite ticket in opposition to Tammany which will beat it out of sight. That is the opinion of many shrewd judges of the situation, including men on the goldbug side, too.

Formerly such a movement as the Bryanites meditate would have been costly—in money, I mean; and they are too poor to stand such great expense. But under the present ballot system the expense is light. There are no booths to build and man, no tickets to print. Ten dollars goes further now than one hundred under the old system. A little money to hire halls and print handbills and posters is all that is necessary. Bryanite orators, domestic and foreign, would give their eloquence for nothing, and they could stir up the whole town to fever heat.

Look out for a red-hot Bryanite movement if Tammany does not come out Bryanite flatfooted.

New York, Sept. 21.

LIEUT, STANWORTH'S RELEASE. Acting Secretary Rossevelt's Rebuke of the Court That Refused to Try Him.

Washington, Sept. 22.-The Navy Depart ment to-day published the order in the case of Lieut. Charles S. Stanworth, U. S. N., charged with drunkenness on duty on board the Adams at Port Angeles, Washington. Mention of the restoration of Lieu. Stanworth to duty was nade in THE " N this week. He was released by the court martial on the plea that he had already been punished by suspension from duty by Commander Gibson of the Adams. The Navy Department declined to agree to the verdict on the ground that the suspension meant merely that Lieut, Stanworth was relieved from duty pending trial. The court-martial adhered to its finding, and Acting Secretary Roosevelt sent in this caustic rebuke, which is contained

sent in this caustic rebuke, which is contained in the published order:

"The court clearly erred in this case—in the first instance in sustaining the plea of the accused in bar of trial, and again in refusing to correct lise error when pointed out by the department. It is difficult to understand the display of obstinacy or obtundity thus presented, inasimuch as the court thereby assumes to put its own interpretation of precedents and decisions originally established and rendered by the department above the interpretation placed thereon by the department itself. For the failure of justice which thereupon ensues, and the injury which the discipline of the service must necessarily suffer at the hands of those to whom it is intrusted and by whom it should be most zealously guarded, the court is responsible. The fact that an officer, presumably guilty of a very serious offence, has, by the strained and illogical construction adopted by the court in this case, escaped punishment, while a grave matter, is of less consequence than the permanent injury which would result to the service should the department allow the action of this court to stand as a precedent, and sanction thus be placed upon the admission into naval jurisprudence of pleas in bar of trial of the character advanced in this instance. The action of the court in sustaining Lieut. Stanworth splea is, accordingly, disapproved.

"Turning from the action of the court to that of the officer concerned, it is sufficient to say, irrespective of the legal aspects of the matter, that by shielding himself behind a technical plea Lieut. Stanworth has practically admitted his guilt. The case of an officer of the navy who is obliged to admit, by a plea of this character, that he does not deem it prudent to submit the question of his guilt or innocence of a grave charge to the judgment of a court-martial, is most deplorable. It is wise that an offer should reflect before declining to face charges preferred against him, that although be may, as in this instance, through in the published order: with the service at large and the department, and leave upon his record a stain which is all the more unfortunate because the precise nature and exree of his offence is never judicially de

MRS. PHELPS CAN LIVE HERE. Peculiar Provise to Her Millionaire Fa-

ther's Will Pronounced Vold. The action brought by S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, as executor of the will of John Augustus Pell, to determine whether certain restr ctions as to th place of residence of his daughter were legal, and what was the residence of Pell, was decided yesterday by Justice Chase of the Supreme Court.

Soon after his marriage in 1848 to a daughter of Moses Field Pell went to live in Paris. He remained there until 1858, when he came back to this country, but soon returned to Paris again, where he remained almost continuously again, where he remained almost continuously until his death in 1894. Mr. Pell was adjudged insene by the courts of this city in 1887, and his wife, Susan M. Pell, was appointed a committee of his nerson and estate. The court allowed her \$18,000 a year from his estate to maintain her husband. Mrs. Pell died in France in 1863, and his daughter. Eleanor, an only child, was appointed to take charge of Mr. Pell and his property, which she aid until his death.

Miss Pell married Charles Harris Ph 1ps about fifteen years ago, and after the marriage they went on a trip to China and other parts of the East against the wish of Mr. and Mrs. Pell, who, it is said, were apprehensive of the safety of went on a trip to China and other parts of the East against the wish of Mr, and Mrs. Pell, who, it is said, were apprehensive of the safety of their daughter. The combined estate of Mr. and Mrs. Pell, most of the income of which was left to their daughter, run into the millions, but the original estimate of \$7,000,000 is said to be excessive. The Phelpses have a son, Charles Harris Livingston Phelps, who, having a contingent interest in the estate, appeared in the action, being represented by William Blaikle.

The will of Mr. Pell gave the income of virtually all of his estate to his daughter, but contained the provision "that during the lifetime of her present husband, Charles Harris Phelps, she shall reside or travel on the Continent of Europe only, unless she shall be divorced from him and remain so divorced from him and remain so divorced from him."

Mr. Pell provided that for such time as his daughter, while living with her husband, should reside out of Europe the income should go to his brother, George W. Pell. Mr. Pell drew his own will in 1887, a year before he was adjudge to his brother, George W. Pell. Mr. Pell drew his own will in 1887, a year before he was adjudge to the effect that Mr. Pell used to speak of the detestable and atroctome climate" of this city. He also said that he did not want to hear of America again, although most all his property was here. Mr. Pell, it appeared, had many disputes with his son-in-law, who wanted to return to this city to practice law. Justice Chase says in his decision:

"The condition being imposed during the life-

in his decision:

"The condition being imposed during the lifetime of her hustsand, or until she obtains a silvorce from him, is a direct inducement to the
daughter to procure such divorce. The separation of husband and wife impairs the peace of
families, seriously affects the offspring of the
marriage, and is at war with the best interests
of society. The courts have uniformly held all
contracts and provisions tending to induce a
husband and wife to live separately or to be divorced as significantly included and contracts.
The condition void. The other provisions of
the will can stand as if the will had been written entirely omitting all that part referring to
the condition.

The lastice was that Mr. Bell contracts. the condition."

The Justice says that Mr. Pell continued to be resident of this country, although domiciled

a resident of this country, although domiciled abroad, and he adds:

"It is conceded that the trusts are void under the French law. The will should be countryed under the law of this State, as the testator intended, where its general provisions are effective and valid."

Harper's Magazine for October is a capital imber, full or good things, literary and pictorial. The paper of note and substance is, of course, Capt Mahan's analysis of the strategic features of the Gul of Mexico and the Caribb an his a, while the firt on tells powerfully with the opening chapters of Mc Lennan's "Spanish John." This is beautifully illustrated by Myrbach; but there is the "Great Stone of Sardis," in which the drawings are unsurpassable being, as they are, by the Boutet de Monvel of Frank-

GEN. SCHOFIELD AND MR. GORHAM.

The Matter of President Johnson, Secretary

Stanton, and Gen. Grant. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have deferred making any answer to the letter from the Hon, George C. Gorham, published in THE SUN of Aug. 9, until I could carefully reexamine the records bearing on the subject, and now I have to ask the indulgence of THE SUN in re-gard to only one point, Mr. Gorham's allegation respecting the official conduct of Gen, Grant,

Mr. Gorham quoted a part (stating the substance of the other part) of a letter from Gen. Grant to President Johnson, dated Aug. 1, 1867. He then referred to, but did not quote, another letter from Gen. Grant to the President, dated Aug. 17, 1867, and said, "in which he refers to his letter of the 1st * * and reaffirms it." In the mountime, on Aug. 12, Secretary Stanton had been suspended and Gen, Grant had accepted the appointment of Secretary of War ad interim in Stanton's place. Hence Mr. Gorham asserted in substance that Gen. Grant wrote to the President a second time, Aug. 17, "reaffirming" his protest of Aug. 1 against Stanton's removal, five days after Stanton had been suspended and Grant himself had accepted the office in Stanton's place!

But the letters themselves give no foundation whatever for Mr. Gorham's assertion so derogatory to Gen. Grant's character. The second letter "reaffirms" what was said in the first about the removal of Gen. Sheridan from command of the Fifth military district, which was still an open question, on which the President had invited Grant's opinion that same day; but the letter does not say anything whatever about Grant's objections to the removal of Stanton from the War Office, to which objections Johnson had already yielded by suspending Stanton instead of removing him and by appointing Grant himself, instead of some other person who might prove objectionable to Grant. (See Grant's letter to Johnson, dated Feb. 3, 1988, in McPherson's "History of Reconstruction," page 286.) Ilow could any one imagine Gen. Grant guilty

of so gross an impropriety as gratuitously to repeat his protest against the removal of Stan-ton after the President had yielded to that pro-

ton after the President had yielded to that protest I
Mr. Gorham's reading of the public records
appears to have been far less accurate than my
recollection of the events. The latter may have
been inaccurate as to a date, but not as to any
substantial fact.
The two letters from Grant to Johnson of Aug.
1 and 17, as recorded in McPherson's "History
of Reconstruction," page 307, are hereto appended.
J. M. Schoffeld.
Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 11.
Deivate.

pended.

HAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 11.

[Private.]

HEADQ RS ARMIRS OF THE UNITED STATES,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1867.

Sir; I take the liberty of addressing you privately on the subject of the conversation we had this morning, feeling, as I do, the great danger to the welfare of the country should you carry out the designs then expressed.

First—On the subject of the displacement of the Secretary of War. His removal cannot be effected against his will without the consent of the Senate. It is but a short time since the United States Senate was in session, and why not then have asked for his removal if it was desired? It certainly was the intention of the legislative branch of government to place Cabinet Ministers beyond the power of Executive removal, and it is pretty well understood that, so far as Cabinet Ministers are affected by the "Tenuve of Office bill." it was intended specially to protect the Secretary of War, whom the country felt great confidence in. The meaning of the law may be explained away by an astute lawyer, but common sense and the views of loyal people will give to it the effect intended by its framers.

On the subject of the removal of the very able

astute lawyer, but common sense and the views of loyal people will give to it the effect intended by its framers.

On the subject of the removal of the very able commander of the Fifth military district, let me ask you to consider the effect it would have upon the public. He is universally and deservedly beloved by the people who sustained this Government through its trials, and feared by those wh would still be enemies of the Government. It fell to the lot of but few men to do as much against an armed enemy as Gen. Sheridan did during the rebellion, and it is within the scope of the ability of but few in this or other country to do what he has. His civil administration has given equal satisfaction. He has had difficulties to contend with which no other district commander has encountered. Almost, if not quite, from the day he was appointed district commander to the present time the press has given out that he was to be removed; that the Administration was dissatisfied with him, &c. This has embol ened the opponents to the laws of Congress within his command to oppose him in every way in their power, and has rendered necessary measures which otherwise may never have been necessary. In conclusion, allow me to say, as a friend desiring peace and quiet, the welfare of the whole country. North and South, that it is in my opinion more than the loyal neople of this country if mean those wh supported the Government during the great rebellion) will quietly submit to, to see the very men of all others whom they have expressed confidence in removed.

I would not have taken the liberty of addressing the great rebellion) will quietly submit to, to see the very men of all others whom they have expressed confidence in removed.

I would not have taken the liberty of addressing the great rebellion) will quietly submit to, to see the very men of all others whom they have expressed confidence in removed.

I would not have taken the liberty of addressing the Executive of the United States thus but U.S. Grant, General. His Excellen

HEADQ IS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17, 1867.
Sit: I am in receipt of your order of this date directing the assignment of Gen. G. H. Thomas to the command of the Fifth military district. directing the assignment of Gen. G. H. Thomas to the command of the Fifth military district, Gen. Sheridan to the Department of the Missouri, and Gen. Hancock to the Department of the Missouri, and Gen. Hancock to the Department of the Cumberland; also of your note of this date inclosing these instructions, saying: "Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the inclosed order. I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers."

I am pleased to avail myself of this invitation to urge, earnestly urge, urge in the name of a patriotic people who have sacrifical hundreds of thousands of loyal lives and times and so find mine of this country, that this order be not insisted on. It is uninistakably the expressed wish of the country that Gen. Sheridan should not be reinoved from his present command.

This is a republic, where the will of the recorder in the land. I beg that their voice may be heard.

Gen. Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will

is the law of the land. I beg that their voice may be heard.

Gen. Shoridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort: defeat the laws of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South-those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of testoring order, as a triumph. It will embodden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them.

The services of Gen. Thomas in battling for the Union entitle him to some consideration. He has repeatedly entered his protest against being assigned to either of the five milliary districts, and especially to being assigned to re-

There are military reasons, pecuniar reasons, and above all patriotic reasons, why this should

and above instated upon.

I beg o ref r to a letter marked "private" which I wrote to the President when first consulted on the subject of the change in the War Department. It bears upon the subject of this removal, and I had hoped would have prevented it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

U. S. GRANT, your obelient servant. U.S. GRANT, General U.S. A., Serretary of War ad Interim. His Excellency A. Johnson, President of the United States.

Hospitals for the Family.

To the Enitor of The Sus-Sir: A writer in today's Sex advocates the general use of heapitals in attacks of sickness and fustances his own case, in which he saved from \$100 to \$150 at different times by so doing, besides leaving his family free to pursu their business or pleasure in the interval unham-There can be no objection to this plan, provided a

is carried out in one of the many private hospitals conducted on business principles, in which the exp uses of beard and ledging are lumped with medi-cine, medical attention, laundry, and nursing. It, on the other hand, the writer made use of one of the large so-called charttable institutions, founded in enevolence and supported by the same spirit, he was ertainly out of place there with the means at his certainly out of place there with the means at his command. These institutions critically intended to adhistor 1, the indiacut and homeless once of the city, are rapidly becoming monopolized by the city are rapidly becoming monopolized by the continuously unique well used. Admission to them becoming more difficult each day where the applicant has only his decar the commend aim.

There is a pressing need at present for a public hispital on the west ride under the charities foundated in the first set reasons among the near could be sent by physicians without danger of refusal.

Among the private institutions novadays too little stress is laid on the midical or humanisarian side of the case and too much on the personal or financial, as recent coases in my experience will attest. D. P. J. New York, Sept. 21.

A Unifsing Porce Wanted.

To the Epiton or The SUN-Sir: As it is now aparent that Mr. Seth Low is a "disunifying force" in any anti-Tammany combination, it is time to look around for a man to meet the exigencies of the occa-sion. Such a man is Mr Edward M. Townsend, whose unsuffied reputation as a merchant and director and manager of various charitable justitutions point him out as the "man of the hour."

Where the Poison Came From. From the Richmond State. The Democratic party is against the communism of capital which hir. Cleveland first invelghed against.

BEAUTY RUSTLE FOR VOTES.

Tarm Times Over the Election of Maids of

From the Chicago Times Reports DENVER, Col., Sept. 18. II every year for each county to clear the hand omest girl for maid of honor to the carenat the fall festival at Denver, There conterts are about winding up, and the active parts sanship of the various admiring swains has resulted in much hard feeling, culminating in

several instances in shooting affrays. In Pitkin county business has been aug pended for three days, owing to the exertement engendered by the contest and reports that there would be foul play rever not to be counting the votes in order to secure the return of a woman from the patrician circle. This inflamed the backers of the daughter of the people, and they determined that not take a back seat. Consequently ered in from the hills and proceeded to buy all the papers that they could find wan the proper

the papers that they could that wantie in coupons. The patricians hired the rimes. They were kept had trained ing to night grinding out papers for the pons they contained.

The miners met this scheme. The scribed enough money to induce the fet to neet the move of the enemy, and said the old flat-bed presses of the paper in the least the old flat-bed presses of the paper pons. In front of each office they were a host of the friends of anterest and daily fights were forced by an end daily fights were forced by an end daily fights were forced by an and daily fights were forced by the championing of their respective much night the battle closed, with over means old in the box in a city of 5,000 people.

The most sensational feature was the for defamation of character. The demanders of the manner of the mines in A and the aristocracy of Aspen and is a respicted to the proper of the mines in A and the six of the plain people, and a five that Brown spoke of her in derogatory terms winner in the contest is likely to be reproprietor.

At Leadville the contest was even your

Bow or Miss Johnstone, daughte proprietor.

At Leadville the contest was for there the courts had to interfe incopilon of the balloting to prevent that was threatened by one of the to run the whole business in the wealthy mine owners. A bourd was appointed, and it reported in the tendence of the banks. The latter were overwhelpestors of ballots yeaterday, was dren coming to the place with sof the precious documents that in reserve to the last moment.

or the precious documents that had been held in reserve to the last moment.

At Alamoss, a town in the San Luis Valler, there was a serious state of affairs this after noon, when several shooting affracts eventred over the depositing of ballots, but in no instance was the result fatal. There they have 600,000 ballots in a community that does not exceed 1,500 souls.

Even the Chickens of the Northwest Seem to Have Developed Klondicitis. From the Morning Oregonia

NUGGETS IN THEIR GIZZARDS

Late developments Indicate that even the chickens throughout this region have taken the Klondike fever, and are gobbling up all the gold they find. On Saturday last Henry Everting sold a coop of chickens to George Ginstin, who keeps a market. One of Giustin's employees, in dressing some of these chickens, found is the gizzard of one of them six pieces of gold, which gizzard of one of them sax pieces of road, when a jeweller told him were worth \$3. The chickens came from Rowland, eight miles south of Brownsville.

Tuesday Mr. Everding sold another cosp of chickens to Giustin, and in the "innares" of one of these a piece of gold was found the size and shape of a pea bean, and quite shinoth, the value being \$1 or more. This "nugget was taken down to Mr. Everding's ators and was

and shape of a pea bean, and quite smoot value being \$1 or more. This "nugget taken down to Mr. Everding's store and on exhibition there yesterday. Mr. 6 confirms the statement of the finding gold by his employee, and is of opinion under the planks in the back yard of his ket, where chickens are dressed for sale, could be found many pieces of gold.

The gizzards of chickens are generally oby the seller or purchaser, who, even aware of the medicinal virtues of "gizzards in s." utilizes the nuscular part of this dig

aware of the medicinal virtues of "gizzard pedicin's." utilizes the muscular part of this directive organ; but the craws of the fowls are self on examined, and it is to be feared that militions of dollars have been lost on this account. Fersing buying fowls hereafter should insist on them being delivered undrawn, and a careful examination should be made.

The last coop of chickens in which gold was found came from G. T. Catton, Lebanon, which is not so far away from Rowland, but nearly in the same direction. It would not be practicable to use chickens to pick up the gold in Klondike, because the lumps are too large, but a here of ostriches might do good service there after they were acclimated.

SUNBEAMS.

-On one farm near Flint, Mich., there are 1,120,000

comb two feet long and several inches thick -A newspaper of Sherman county, Or., says that to does not know of a farmer in the county will will not be able to discharge all his indebtedness this fail.

-Ree trees are being found in numbers in parts of

-The hand of Jim Stevenson, a Lexington reground said to measure eleven inches from the wrist to the tit of the middle finger. The thumb hall is described at of the size of a half dollar. -How some people eat at Eaton Rapids, Mich may be guessed by the record of a housewife who is a year has baked 84 loaves of bread, 729 bisecute, 140

cakes, 156 fried cakes, 191 pies, and 1,078 cooker. -Crows are besting or worsting the farmers about cornfields in swarms, and go so fat, it is so end averred, as to post pickets on the fences to give warm ing of the approach of gunners. -A runaway horse at Florence, S. C., jumped a dr

foot cate and, the danch ng check rein catching so & that the animal turned a some result, had the on the back, but it gained its feet and ran on. -From Battle Creek, Mich., a threship missing

company a few days ago shipped a separat : 100 brasks by a route scheduled to o capt size tolars and for the journey, had themselves shut by many it the trip. -Charles Cross, a letter carrier of Hutter

has scored a doubtful victory after has been pend d from duty for refusing to were its but which he observes as the Salebath. He is Day Adventist. The department order statement on the ground that there ... Postmaster was instructed, in case a re-

Mr. T. B. Johnston, head of the Admire geographical publishers, W. S. A. K. Johns. 11 - 44

Patent 92,406 in the German Patent "Fratie n Elfrida Lat klowitz, litria, alles of keeping the checks full. This apparatus on the mouth and is tasted to the jaw." Mark Twa n's trip on the glavier has non fruiten

Gwachthorn, in the Trammastock of the lanche. They got to the foot of the tobut consider bly bruised. Lord James of Hereford Intely settled a line lie pute on the Northeastern Railway so to both sides that the men sent have

by five Swiss fourthes, who becomes were

thanks and the company has present gold budge as a pass over its lines. Germany imports \$5,000,000 went yearly. Of this Austria dancary furnished to 000 worth, Switzerland \$500,000, Fron 5 Holland and Great British \$400.

\$180,000, the United States 51 François Millet's statue, which is to in his native town, creville, must we owing to the lack of an appropriat same resson the Cerauschi collect

Naples now has in its National Lines. scripts of Giacome Leopardi, the p-come by chance into the hamis of the women, who refused to give them (ii) religious scruples, till the Italia vened. It is expected that Leopar !! lished works will soon be published

opened to the public.

"Tabae" was the first word mitered deaf mute twenty-five years of age speech. He wanted tobacco cadly, hard to make his want known. but word out, and since then he has Douard, who reports the care, to that the classical story about it is be true. Crossus, King of Lydia being slain by one of Cyrus's + il Sardis, when his dumb son exclud-

do not kill Crossus !" This has been